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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. VICE-PRESIDENT. LEVI P. MORTON, of New York. ELECTORS-AT-LARGE, JAMES M. SHACKELFORD, of Vanderburg, THOMAS H. NELSON, of Vigo.

NICHOLAS McCARTY, of Marion, J. D. OLIVER, of St. Joseph. First-CICERO BUCHANAN, of Vanderburg. Second-THOMAS. J. BROOKS, of Martin Third-DAVID W. VOYLES, of Harrison. Fourth-JOHN O. CRAVENS, of Ripley. Fifth-DAVID E. BEEM, of Owen. Sixtn-LEANDER P. MITCHELL, of Henry. Seventh-WINFIELD T. DURBIN, of Madison. Eighth-JOHN C. CHANEY, of Sullivan. Ninth-DAVID C. SCULL, of Boone. Tenth-FRANK SWIGART, of Cass. Eleventh-WM. H. TRAMMEL, of Huntington. Twelfth-W.M. L. PENFIELD, of DeKaib. Thirteenth-HIRAM S. BIGGS, of Kosciusko.

> Congressional, First District-FRANK B. POSEY. Second-THOMAS N. BRAXTON. Third-STEPHEN D. SAYLES. Pourth-MANLY D. WILSON. Fifth-HENRY C. DUNCAN. Sixth-THOMAS M. BROWNE Seventh-THOMAS E. CHANDLER. Eighth-JAMES, T. JOHNSTON. Ninth-JOSEPH B. CHEADLE. Tenth-WILLIAM D. OWEN. Eleventh-GEORGE W. STEELE Twelfth-JAMES B. WHITE. Thirteenth-WILLIAM HOYNES.

Legislative and Judicial. STATE SENATORS, FERDINAND WINTER WILLIAM E. TOUSEY. JOINT SENATOR MARION, SHELBY AND HANCOCK, SIDNEY CONGER, of Shelby. REPRESENTATIVES, MILLARD F. CONNETT. GEORGE F. McGINNIS. GEORGE C. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. HECKMAN. WILLIAM W. WALDEN

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE MARION, SHELEY AND HAN-WARREN R. KING, of Hancock. JUDGE NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, JOHN V. HADLEY, of Hendricks, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY NINETEENTH JUDICIAL HARRISON T. TINCHER, of Marion.

State Ticket. GOVERNOB, ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey. IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks. JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT, 1st District-SILAS D. COFFEY, of Clay. 2d District-J. G. BERKSHIRE, of Jennings. 4th District-WALTER OLDS, of Whitley. SECRETARY OF STATE, CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Lake. AUDITOR OF STATE, BRUCE CARR, of Orange. TREASURER OF STATE. JULIUS A. LEMCKE, of Vanderburg. LOUIS T. MICHENER, of Shelby. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boone.

> JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, of Marion. County Ticket. LEANDER A. FULMER. MAHLON H. FLOYD. CORONER. THEO. A. WAGNER. JACOB W. LOEPER. BENJAMIN F. OSBORN FIELDING BEELER.

REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,

Your Uncle Blaine is "loaded." Mr. Roger Quack Mills is the last man to be pulrerized

THERE would be "millions" in Indiana having a President of the United States. As mere business proposition, it would give the State a boom that nothing else possibly could.

AFTER mature consideration, Mr. Thurman concluded to accept the nomination. He will never get a chance to accept the office, and probably thought it better to make the most of the shadow.

IT is a charming mirage which Mr. Thur man is pursuing through Indiana-that picture of himself as Vice-president; but it seems a pity that the old man should be so deceived. Some kind friend should tell him that it is a dream which will vanish.

WITH the United States flag threatened by "F. F. V.'s" within thirty miles of Washington, and the rebel flag flaunted in Richmond it would appear that the "new South" should be left to grow a little older before it is given complete charge of the government.

PERHAPS the reason Mr. Bynum had to hire a man to write his Chinese speech was because be did not have his trunk with him. The execution Mr. Bynum might have done if he had had that trunk when it was most needed, is something for the dwindling column of his supporters to dream about.

THE New York Post cherishes a particularly venomous dislike to Mr. Patrick Ford, editor of the New York Irish World, and has made him the object of most outrageous personal abuse. It has charged him, among other things, with being a deserter from the Union army. Mr. Ford meets this charge by showing in the most conclusive manner that in January, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and, as often happened in the service, was reported missing, and by an error of the muster-roll,

ly corrected. This honorable showing is disregarded by the Post, which continues to refer to him as a deserter. The descent of this paper, which was once published "by gentlemen for gentlemen," into a slanderous, vituperative, mendaciously partisan sheet must cause its honorable founders to turn in their graves. Next to the Voice, the Post is the most conspicuously indecent liar in the United States.

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC LIE-

We yesterday received a telegram from Jamestown, N. Y., stating that it was reported there that the Journal had admitted the "dollar-a-day lie" was proven, and had paid over the \$2,000 reward offered. Yesterday, also, a letter was received from a prominent Republican of southern Indiana, saying: "I have information that seems to be reliable that the Democrats have a scheme, on the eve of the election, to fill the State with circulars stating that the Indianapolis Journal bad yielded the question on the "dollar-a-day" lie, and surrendered the \$2,000."

It is hardly necessary to say there is not a word of truth in the rumor referred to. It is simply an attempt to bolster up one lie with another. We give the warning throughout the State and country against this latest development of the Democratic "campaign of intellect."

POSTOFFICE CRIMINALS-\$100 REWARD. A subscriber at Deer Creek, Ind., sends to this office a Democratic campaign document which he found folded in his copy of the Journal, and which he believes to have been placed there by the Democratic postmaster, as was probably the case. He protests against this interference with his mail, and asks if the law provides no protection. This complaint is only one of many. For months past the delivery of the Journal through the mails has been systematically delayed, and great annoyance caused both to publishers and subscribers. Since the campaign opened the service has been still further prostituted to partisan purposes by the folding of Democratic literature in the papers after they are received at the office of delivery. This proceeding is in direct defiance of the law, which exacts a penalty from the postmaster for every act of the kind.

Complaints at headquarters meet with no response, and the Journal now proposes to try other remedies. To this end it offers a reward of \$100 for evidence that will convict any postmaster of inserting circulars or other documents in copies of the Journal before delivery to subscribers, or of otherwise tampering with private mail. An example must be made, and the Deer Creek postmaster will serve as well as another. We hope our complaining subscriber will collect the evidence that will convict this particular postal mis-

WHAT IT WILL DECIDE.

Republicans of Indiana, the national and State elections will occur three weeks from today. It is customary to speak of every election as the most important in our history, but certainly none in recent years has involved more important consequences than the one now so near at hand.

It will decide whether the national government shall continue to be administered by the party that tried to destroy it, its high offices be filled by ex-confederates, and its Constitution and laws be construed in the interest of the lost cause.

It will decide whether the solid South, made so by the suppression of the Republican vote, and aided by fraud and corruption in New York city, shall control the government and country for the perpetuation in power of the rebel Democracy and Southern brigadiers.

It will decide whether Union soldiers shall take back seats, and the men who shot at them during four years of civil war be given places of honor, ease and profit.

It will decide whether republican form of government is to be permanently banished from the South, and Democratic fraud to ride rough-shod over the rights of free whites as well as free blacks.

It will decide whether the rebel flag, kissed by Jefferson Davis and cheered by the multitude at Macon, proudly carried in a procession at Richmond, and openly displayed in this State during the present campaign, is to become again the representative of organized Democracy.

It will decide whether the American people shall have for President a man who, in time of war, met his country's enemies in the field, and fought till the surrender at Appomattox, or one who sent a substitute and remained at home to make money and vote with the party that declared the war a

It will decide whether the President of the United States shall be a statesman, an orator and a Christian gentleman, or none of these.

It will decide whether we shall have a President and Congress in favor of protecting American industry and preserving American markets for American producers, or of surrendering these great interests to foreign control.

It will decide whether the policy under which the United States have enjoyed degree of prosperity without a parallel in the history of the world shall be exchanged for one which carries disaster, ruin and poverty in its train.

In Indiana it will decide whether the political methods of Coy and Bernhamer, now serving time at Michigan City for frauds done in the name and interest of the Democratic party, shall be rebuked or not.

It will decide whether the political heirs and assignees of these convicted felons shall still shape the politics of the State.

It will decide whether forgery, perjury, subornation of perjury, bribery, ballot-box stuffing, criminal libel and assassination of private character are to become permanent and controlling factors in Indiana politics.

It will decide whether the Insane Hospital is to be rescued from control of the Harrison-Sullivan gang which has outraged its inmates, souandered its funds, and made the institution a den of thieves to further their dirty

shall be intrusted again to the party which increased the State debt \$1,810,000 during its last four years of power.

These are some of the points to be decided by the next election. More might be named. but these are enough to incite Republicans to their greatest effort. The honor and welfare of the State and Nation are largely dependent on the result, and the result is largely dependent on Indiana. Three weeks remain in which to work. Let every day and hour be

THE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

The fact is not denied that certain national banks are enjoying deposits of government money to the amount of \$60,000,000, and that they are indebted for this favor to Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury. These large deposits, at 6 per cent., are worth \$300,000 a month to the banks. Commenting on this state of things, the Journal said:

"A President who has shown himself to be thoroughly unscrupulous and untrustworthy in politics has no right to complain if, under suspicious circumstances, his personal honesty is questioned. If the President is directly or indirectly a party to the transaction by which favored banks are profiting to the extent of \$3,600,000 a year by these enormous deposits of government funds, he is personally dishonest. A man of his habits and loose principles, who has brought himself to believe that his reelection is necessary to the welfare of the country, could very easily go a step further and justify himself in accepting a campaign donation of \$10,000, to be made in his name, by banks that were profiting by his generosity with the public money."

We repeat this with emphasis. The Sentinel attempts a defense of the President by quoting from one of John Sherman's reports, while Secretary of the Treasury, to show that in 1879 the national banks had much larger deposits than they have now. So they had, and there was good reason for it. There was no surplus then as there is now of idle money. Secretary Sherman was engaged, under the law, in refunding the debt, by selling 4 or 41-2 per cent. bonds and redeeming 6 per cents. He was not allowed to call any bonds for redemption till he had the money on hand to redeem with. Therefore it was necessary to accumulate funds by the sale of one class of bonds to redeem the other, and when he did make a call of bonds he had to give three months' notice to the owners. This compelled an accumulation of money in the banks. The new bonds were sold through the banks, and the proceeds were allowed to accumulate for the purchase of old bonds. This was a very different matter from taking money out of the treasury and depositing it in the banks. Secretary Sherman was refunding the debt and reducing the government's interest account every day. Cleveland's Secretary refuses to purchase outstanding bonds with the surplus, as the law requires him to do, and deposits \$60,000,000 in favored banks. We have no doubt whatever that the Democratic campaign fund is profiting by the transaction, and probably, if the truth were known, Grover Cleveland's \$10,000 donation came about in

THE DESPISED CLEVELAND.

We congratulate the Democrats on one thing: When Grover Cleveland is defeated they can speak their minds about him. For the last three years they have been under a mighty restraint; after the 6th of November they can tell the truth. Cleveland has not been in a position to hear the truth, nor his party in a position to tell it. In a few weeks it will be different; then look out for frankness. Cleveland is undoubtedly the most thoroughly despised man to-day who has ever filled the presidential chair. It is doubtful if he has a disinterested friend in the United States. A man who does not care for friends is not apt to have them. The Southern people despise Cleveland because he did not possess bravery enough to fight for his section. Loval people of the North despise him because he fought by proxy. Old soldiers despise him because of his brutal vetoes of pension bills. Old-line Democrats despise him because he is a political accident and upstart. The rank and file of the Democratic party despise him because of his civil-service professions, and the mugwumps because of his broken civil-service pledges. His Cabinet officers secretly despise him. because he treats them all as mere clerks and subordinates. Newspaper men and Washington correspondents despise him, because he has repeatedly snubbed them as a class and as individuals. Buffalo people despise him, because, since his election, he has put on airs and given the cold shoulder to his former intimates. His earliest political supporters despise him for his ingratitude towards those to whom he owes everything politically. Intelligent workingmen despise him for his repeated vetoes of measures in their interest. Everybody despises him for his coarse egotism, his boundless assumption and his fatalistic belief in his lucky star. He has no friends-plenty of flatterers, but no friends. At present he is a political necessity to his party. After his defeat the seal of secrecy will be removed, and for once, at least, Democrats will tell the truth.

Franklin Pierce was one of the smallest Presidents this country ever had. He was really hardly as much of a man as Grover Cleveland, yet the candidacy and election of Franklin Pierce excited great interest in England. This was a good while ago, but sometimes it is well to learn from history. Pierce

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN PREE TRADE.

was elected in 1852, and his election was hailed with delight in England. This was not because he was a representative American Statesman or a man of broad and elevated views. for he was no more so than the present incumbent of the presidential office. But it was because he represented the idea of "progressive free-trade." The triumph of free trade and the triumph of the rebellion are the only two things that England has ever taken much interest in so far as American politics are concerned. Pierce was nominated for President at the dictation of the freetraders of the South. The London Times then, as now, the consistent advocate of British interests, said he, was 'a valuable and practical ally to the commercial policy of

this country," meaning Great Britain. Then,

as now, the commercial policy of England

was to force free trade on the rest of the

with as much interest as Cleveland's is now. and when he was elected the London Times said: "The triumph of General Pierce is essentially a triumph of free trade." As he had been elected on a platform of "tariff for revenue only," the Times was right in terming his election a free-trade triumph. On the 7th of January, 1853, it printed in a conspicuous place a letter from its special correspondent in America in which he said:

"Now signs are every day appearing to en-courage the free-traders that protection is more effectually dead in the United States than in England. Unless the surplus revenue is absorbed in a war, the next Congress will enact a system of figunce which will wipe out the last vestige of a protective tariff forever."

No doubt this was glad tidings to the British, and the Times seems to have accepted it as true, for on March 4, 1853, the day of Pierce's inauguration, it said:

"The President of the United States assumes this day the supreme power in that great commonwealth and enters upon the duties of the office to which he was elected in December last by a large majority of his fel-low-citizens in almost every State of the Union. We may anticipate that the policy of the United States will be more openly directed to the unrestricted freedom of commercial intercourse with the contiguous provinces of the British empire and with foreign countries."

These expectations were not disappointed. The tariff, from which the principle of protection had already been partially eliminated, was still further reduced during Pierce's administration. The tariff act of 1856 was a vicious attack on protection. Pierce signed it on the very last night of his administration. and left it a legacy of disaster to the country. When the Republicans came into power in 1861 they re-established the policy of protection which has prevailed ever since. Now it is proposed to overthrow it, and the candidacy of Grover Cleveland, representing that idea, is watched in England as eagerly as that of Pierce was thirty odd years ago.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS The Democrats had their grand rally and barbecue at Shelbyville, yesterday, with numerous roasted steers and Judge Thurman as the attractions. Shelbyville was the longtime home of the late Vice-president Hendricks. It was a favorite place for holding Democratic rallies in his life-time, and the Democrats are still trying to conjure in his name. The present administration has no right to do so. Mr. Hendricks was in all respects a much greater man than Grover Cleveland, and the latter knew it, and, like the small man that he is, treated the Indiana statesman shamefully. Mr. Hendricks was very early given to understand that he must not expect to have any influence with the administration. He was humiliated over and over again, having to fairly beg for the appointment of Postmaster Jones. Grover Cleveland did not come to his funeral. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hendricks had great contempt for the accidental occupant of the White House, who thus nubbed him. Mr. Henry D. Pierce prints the following letter from the late Vice-president, written to his (Hendricks's) sister two months after Cleveland's inauguration:

"ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 9, 1885.

"Dear Sister Ann: "I have been at this place a few days. Will return to Washington to-morrow or next day. "Eight or ten days ago I had a conference with Mr. Bayard. He said think that is the name) had left the consulate in bad condition, and the vice-consul had been promoted and had done well. So it might be found useful to continue him. We talked quite freely, but not satisfactorily. I am not sure that this was sincere-it seemed too absurd. I was at Gettysburg after that and traveled with the President, and had a full talk with him and protested against Bayard's proposition of continuing the viceconsul. * But the trouble is that the Secretary of State appears to control all foreign appointments himself. Up to this time I do not know of an exception. I have found the whole matter of appointments most disagreeable, because no opinion can be formed till the appointment is announced, and in so many cases those are disappointed who were supposed to have most information. I supposed ---- was going to strengthen his application with letters from persons supposed to be in favor at headquarters-General Hancock and others-but I think nothing has been done. Perhaps it would do no good, but it would have been well to try. Affectionately, T. A. HENDRICKS.

There is a touch of sadness in this letter. It shows that the cloddish occupant of the White House was already forcing on Mr. Hendricks's mind the conviction that he was not "in favor at headquarters." He was made to feel this more and more to the day of his death. It was Cleveland's way of taking revenge on Mr. Hendricks for daring to be a greater man than the President.

PERISHABLE FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE For some years past Hon. J. B. Conuer, formerly chief of the State Bureau of Statistics, has been collecting facts and data with reference to the home consumption of perishable products in the United States. The term perishable products embraces such fruits, berries, vegetables and other products of the farm or garden as must be marketed soon in order to be realized upon, and which of course, are non-exportable. Mr. Conner's careful investigation of the subject leads him to the conclusion, expressed in a communication printed elsewhere, that the towns and cities of the United States of 5,000 inhab itants and over, consume, of these perishable products, \$750,940,000 worth per annum. The home market for this class of products is mainly due to the development of home manufactures under a protective tariff, and the sum annually paid for them is more than three times as great as the whole amount of tariff duties. Thus every new line of investigation furnishes additional proof of the beneficent results of protecting home in-

QUEER what a different impression the same idea produces when expressed in the vernacular of the Democratic politician and the studied phrase of the statesman. Here is Mr. Thurman's saying in his letter of acceptance: "I thought then [at the time of the nomination], as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland, I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense," etc., etc., etc.

What Mr. Thurman said at the time of the nomination, in a conversation which was possibly not intended for publication, but merely as a guaranty of good faith, is reported to have been something to this effect: "Well,

have to do it." The language is not pretty in this latter case, but what Mr. Nve and other "educators from the East" call the "thought germ," is the same, don't you see?

THE Atlanta Constitution should "cawnsist." It was the cardinal principle of the unapproachable Majah Cluskey that a newspaper should "cawnsist;" at least, that in any given issue the great editorial brain-work should "cawnsist." Our friend, the Constitution, however, has failed to remember the Majah's golden rule. For instance, in the same issue, two or three days ago, we find the following, taken from two articles in the same column:

"Don't deceive your- | "What the [Savanself, General, as to the nah | News says of the indications from the disaster awaiting the South. It stands as breaking of the Democratic solidity of the solid to-day as ever."

South applies equally well to the misfortune in store for the city of Atlanta should the Republicans ever capture the reins of the city government.

"Some may even the suggestion of such a thing as being without the range of probability, but a look into the situation is clearly convincing that it is not.

"The work of the last few weeks has done more to revive Republican organization in Atlanta than anything since the days of reconstruction, and that they will have a full municipal ticket in the field in the approaching election there is little doubt.

"Once with a ticket in the field, no power can break the solidity with which the Republicans will rally to it. This was demonstrated in the legislative election several days ago.

AT a recent reunion of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at York, Pa., they sent warm greetings to Gen. R. H. Milroy, formerly of this State, now a resident of Washington Territory. The Olympia, W. T., Partisan says:

"General Milroy gave the best part of his life to the service of his country, leaving his health and strength upon the battle-field. Under a Republican administration the right of the battle-scarred, health-wrecked veteran was recognized, and he was cared for by having the position of Indian agent given him. Upon the advent of the present administration he was singled out for sacrifice, and was removed early, to make room first, for a sympathizer with the effort to destroy the Union. and later on for one who was actively engaged in the struggle to overthrow the government."

An administration that would remove an old Union soldier like General Milroy to make room for an ex-rebel, ought not receive the vote of a single old soldier in Indiana, and will not receive the vote of one who has any self-respect.

THE pretense that the Democrats have a prior claim on Saturday night, Nov. 3, for a street parade, is all bosh. The claim is an afterthought and an attempt to shut out Republicans from a closing demonstration. It is in keeping with the bulldozing methods of the Democracy, but we give notice here and now that it will not win. The Republicans will have a demonstration in the public streets on the night of Saturday, Nov. 3. There will be no necessity for interference or collision. and the Republicans will neither seek nor tolerate any. They have been used to marching when they pleased, and they are not afraid to be out after dark.

HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS said, in a recent speech: "If the Democracy will not lie about Harrison, we promise not to tell the truth about Cleveland." It is a fair promise, and one which Republicans willingly made at the beginning of the campaign. Democrats, however, in spite of Brice's declaration that it was to be a clean campaign, have lied persistently and malignantly about Harrison. If Republicans shall, by way of retaliation and in justice to themselves and the country, decide to "tell the truth" about Cleveland, his followers cannot deny that they have brought their punishment on themselves.

GOVERNOR HILL agonizes over the duty on salt, but with the commodity selling at \$1 a barrel people are slow to realize the weight of the burden which he says they are bearing. A young Democratic orator and ex-Congressman of this city could give Mr. Hill points on this from a past experience. The attractions of free salt, when presented in his most eloquent manner, not only failed to excite his constituents, but the "outrageous tariff on trace-chains" had no effect in rousing the populace to the sense of its misery. Salt has no savor as a campaign issue.

THE seventeen Democratic members of the Commercial Travelers' Association are no the only persons who "view with alarm" the political activity of Republicans. It is but fair to sav. however, that the Republicans have been careful not to use the name of the association in any of their political demonstrations. The association is not political, and nothing is done in the name of the association. But the fact remains that fully 95 per cent. of commercial travelers are for Harrison and Morton.

THERE are 50,000 sheep-owners in Indiana and over 1,000,000 sheep. For purely selfish reasons, if no other, every sheep-owner in the State ought to vote against free wool and the party that favors it. But a stronger and more unselfish reason is that the same policy that would kill the sheep industry would kill or cripple every other. American producers and consumers are all in the same boat.

REV. DR. CHARLES F. DEEM, pastor of the Church of the Stranger, in a letter on the question of prohibition, says:

"No law is operative in this country which does not secure the apport of a majority of the voters in the district covered by that law.' That is an axiom, disputed by no one ound mind and of any experience.

THE streets of Indianapolis were never worse condition than now. The miseries of pedestrains would be mitigated by the addition of a squad of crossing sweepers to the city's world, and especially on the United States. they have put me on the ticket to help pull employes; but to this suggestion of a trifling first Democratic President in a quarter of a con-It will decide whether the State government Pierce's candidacy was watched in England that d-d old h-g through, and I reckon I'll outlay comes the same answer from the city

fathers that meets all bints at needed improve ments: "We are too poor." The only thing left for the suffering populace under these circomstances is to continue to wade through the mud, and to hope for the dawn of a brighter

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Jegrnal: Please state what party John C. Bell was the candidate of in 1860; also give the schedule prices paid skilled labor in England.

THOS. J. CLARK. ROYERTON, Ind. Bell was nominated by a faction of the Democracy known as the "Constitutional Union" party. Its purpose was to save the Union without recourse to war. It was made up largely of conservative Democrats.

The scale of wages in England has been published a number of times in the Journal and will probably be printed again at an early date. The average rate of pay for skilled labor, of all kinds, is about one-half that received by workmen in this country.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Where and when was it that it is alleged that

Gen. Harrison made the speech in which he said that "a dollar a day was enough for any work-2. Was A. C. Wickham on the police force at Indianapolis at the time of the strike in 1877?

HARTLAND, Kan. PETER PLATTER. I. He is falsely alleged to have used the language during the railroad strike in this city in 1877, but he never said anything of the kind at

any time or place. 2 A. C. Wickham is not remembered here as having been on the police.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please publish the prices of wheat, wool. po-

tatoes and corn in England. PORTLAND, Ind.

Wheat, when rated here recently at \$1.05, was \$1,20 in England. Wool ranges from 7 to 8 cents higher in England than here; potatoes from 20 to 25 per cent. lower. To our market rate on corn, add cost of transportation to get

prices abroad. England depends mainly on America for its corn.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Chicago Tribune has made an analysis of the votes in the last two general elections around New York bay: In 1884 the four counties, Kings, Queens, New York and Richmond, gave Cleveland a majority of 62,685, while in the State at large his majority was only 1,047, showing that the Republican majority which came down to Harlem bridge was 61,638. In 1880 the vote in the same counties gave Hancock 54,160 majority, but Garfield carried the State by 21,033 majority, indicating that he had 75,193 more votes than Hancock outside of the four big Democratic counties. The Republicans now claim that this majority back of the Harlem bridge territory will be between 80,000 and 90,000, as against 61,638 four years ago and 75,193 eight years ago, and to offset this the Democrats, in the four counties around New York Bay, must swell their majority from 62.-085 four years ago to over 80,000; or, in other words, these counties must give the Democrats 20,000 more votes this year than they did in 1884 in order to have any chance of carrying the

At a recent meeting of the Prohibition national executive committee, one of the members made a report, which, he claimed, was the result of a careful canvass of the vote they ex pected to receive in the doubtful States, where they are expending their time and money. It

Was as 10110 ws:		
	St. John,	Fisk.
	1884.	1888
Indiana	. 3,028	12,00
Connecticut	. 2,305	6,00
*New Jersey	6,159	20,00
New York		46,00
Minnesota		25,00
Illinois		33.00
Michigan	.18,403	26,00
Rhode Island	. 928	1,50

Fisk for Governor in 1886 had 19,800.

The report also says that a great gain is expected in Georgia, and that West Virginia and North Carolina will probably be carried by the Republicans, if the Prohibitionists persist in keeping their electoral tickets in the field in those two States, the great body of their vote coming from the Democrats.

Rev. Robert M. Hatfield, D. D., one of the leading Methodist preachers in the country. gives a number of reasons in a long letter in the October Statesman, telling why he is a Republican. As a life-long advocate of temperance he does not propose to throw away his vote or cast it where it will aid or comfort the Democatic party. As between the two leading parties he is against Democracy because their candidate is of unsavory reputation; because they are wrong on the tariff; because they are putting forward the men who once tried to destroy the government, and who are to-day disfranchising hundreds of thousands of voters in the South. He is a Republican because that party protects American labor against the pauper labor of Europe: because of its glorious history in fighting for justice to humanity; because it recognizes the rights of the colored citizen, and is disposed to treat them fairly, and, finally, because General Harrison's private character calls for no vindication or apologies.

Political Notes.

It is claimed that Cleveland's \$10,000 check and all the Cabinet contributions were put into the State of Maine. Another batch of twenty Republicans has been fired out of the Brooklyn navy-yard, to

make room for good Democrats. At a meeting of the grain-shovelers in New York, last week, Governor Hill was roundly nonnced for his action in vetoing the Saxton electoral reform bill.

The government employes in San Francisco are being taxed a month's salary for political purposes. They have been notified to stand and deliver, or be put on the black list. Last Thursday Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, observed in a quiet way the thirty

fourth anniversary of his entrance into the na-

tional political arena as a member of Congress. He has served twenty-one years in the Senate. The work of the Fisk and Brooks national campaign managers is almost entirely confined to the doutful States in the North, and in au earnest attempt to cut down the normal Repub lican majorities in three or four of the most importont States in the West. - Philadelphia Tele-

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of New York, prints a strong letter in the Evangelist, calling upon the honest voters of the State to accept Governor Hill's challenge and to vote for Warner Miller as "the one man in New York who can strike down the brazen Goliath who is the embodiment of rum rule and political corruption."

Hon. W. J. W. Cowden, of Wheeling, W. Va., addition to being chairman of the Republican State committee, is a Sunday-school superintendent. His lesson helps and supplies for the Sunday-school were allowed to accumulate, and were not delivered for more than one month, because the postmaster thought they were campaign documents.

At the last meeting of the Women's Club, of Stockton, Kan., some of the strongest Prohibi tion ladies advocated the election of Harrison and Morton, and counseled all temperance women to prevent votes being cast for the Prohibition ticket. "Get your husbands and sons to vote the Republican ticket," said they. thus aid the temperance cause.'

Another prominent Democrat will vote the Republican ticket in New York. His name is Jesse L. Cooley, secretary of the Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling-mill Company. He formerly always voted the Democratic ticket, but the Mills bill is too much for him. He is president of the Board of Education of Elmira, was county treasurer of Chemung four successive terms and held other political offices under the Democrats. His influence is great among his party associates David W. Swarm, a Democrat, has been adudged insane by a St. Louis court. He is a farmer who has been betting wildly, having overdrawn the value of his crops and is now penniless. He wagered that Palmer would carry Illinois by 10,000, that Cleveland would get New York by 19,000 and that Sangamon county, Illinois, will give Cleveland 30,000 majority. In court he wore a bandsuna handker-chief around his neck, and again asserted his

A Little Bloody Shirt for Milksops. At a confederate reunion at Greenville, S. C.

faith in his bets.

ast summer, General Young said: "In the Senate, among others, we find the gallant and magnificent Hampton, the chivalrous, glorious and excellent Butler. In the House we have fifty-seven 'rebel soldiers' of the 157 Democrats. In the Senate, of the thirtyfive Democras, twenty-two are 'rebel soldiers. and confederate soldiers are at the helm in state affairs and managing the affairs for the glory and the perpetuity of the Union. See what we accomplish by the united help of only